RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1828. No. 425.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, March 12.		Fayetteville, April 3.		Newbern, March 29.		Petersburg, March 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	36	33	37	40	50	28	100
Peach,	—	—		40		75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	25	26	22	23	28		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	14	17	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	46	47	40		35	40	40	
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8½	9	8	9	8	9½
Candles, mould,	—	15	18	16		15		14	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75		70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	650	400	450	650		500	700
Feathers,	lb.			25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	—	40	45	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton			—		—		1100	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	32	29	32	29	32	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1000		—		850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,		50	55	75		60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	950	1050	850	1100	900	1000	850	1150
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	20	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		140	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	425		250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8½	9	10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	38	—		—	
Malaga,	—			75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

The stated meeting of the Orange Presbytery will be held at Newbern on the 16th of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

March 25. 23—

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Surtouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS, trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additonal supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following negroes, now in the possession of Richard Peacock, viz Mill, aged about 36 years, and her children Julia aged 11, Rose aged 9, Peter aged 5, Gato aged 3, and Anne aged 1 year, as the title to them cannot be made good without my consent.

Martin Palmer.

April 1. 24—3wp

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William B. Jamieson, bearing date the 4th day of September last, to secure certain debts therein expressed, I will expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th day April next, one thousand acres of LAND, more or less, on the waters of Little river, including the Mansion House and Mills of the said Jamieson. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, *Trustee.*

March 25. 23—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be secured by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Cade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand executed by WILLIAM H. ADAMS to the subscriber for seventy one dollars and twenty-four cents, dated in the fall of 1819, with two credits upon it for twenty-five and ten dollars. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said William H. Adams from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

Martin Hanks.

March 18. 22—3w

BLANKS for sale at this office.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

A
Walker Anderson
Wm. Anderson
Benj. H. Alston
Thos. Armstrong
Nicholas Atkins
James Allison
Miss Polly Anderson
Archibald A Austin
B
Joshua Berry
James Bradley
Benjamin R. Baird
Wimson Burton
Wm. D. Bethell 2
Ezekiel Brewer
James Browning
Thomas Burlow
Jas. Blackwell
C
Samuel Child 4
Duncan Cameron
John Cheek
James Crabtree 3
Thomas Clancy 2
James Child 3
John Cooley
Isaac Craig
John Carigan
James A Craig
D
Lydia Dilliard
Miss Martha Debruler
Wm. A. F. Davidson 3
Edward Davis
Elijah Doller
Mr. Douglas
Robert Davis
Wm. L & Ann Durham
Thomas Dodson
John H Davis
John Dickerson
E
Robert Eaton
Henry B. Elliott
F
Dr. Thos. J Faddis 3
Nathan Finley
Alecy Flintam
George Ferrill
Sterling W. Fowler
Franklin Library Soc.
Henry M. Fitts
Mrs. Mary Flintiff
G
Dr. Wm. B. Grove
Jonathan Grant
Robert Gressam
H
Mrs. Mary Harris
Wm. Harrison
Catharine Horton
James Hutcheson
Archibald Henderson
William Holt
Thomas Holloway 2
Francis L. Hawks
Wm. Huntington
George Hatheo
Henry Hurdle
James Hurdle
Miss Ann L. Hooper
John Hart
Andrew Hughes
Neal H. Horton
Isaac H. Home 2
Phebe Hazell
Thomas Hastings
W. H. Hill
Mordecai L. Hammond
Agatha Haynes
Miss Nancy Huntington
I
Those who have been in the habit of making deposits, are notified that unless they call and pay arrearages, and make new deposits, they need not expect to receive their letters, except on cash payments

Phillip & Mary Isley
William Inscore
J
Samuel S. Jackson
Edmund Jones
Stephen Jestice
L
Aaron W. Lyon
Robert Love
Cincinnatus D. Lindsey
Wm. Lipscomb
Nicholas Long 2
Mrs. Mary Laws
Caleb Linsey
Joseph W. Latta
M
Richard Mason 2
James H. Morrow
John M. Moody
Joseph Marshall 2
W. M'Cauley
A. D. Murphey 2
David Murdeu
Phillip Mershen
Mrs. Fanny Murden
Mrs. Mary Marshall
N
Robert Nale
Robert Nutt
P
Miss Jane G Polk
Daniel A. Pardue
N. J. Palmer 2
Thomas Patterson
Mann Patterson
Willam Palmer
Martin Pickett
Temperance Primrose
R
Willis Reeves
Wiley A. Reese
John Roberts
Frederick Reeves
Delilah Rhodes
S
Stephen S. Sarsley
John Scott 2
Miss Eliza Sloan
Robert Strange
John Stockard
J. P. Saeed 2
Wm. Smith
Miss Sarah Scott
James Strayhorn 3
T
Owen Thomas
James Turner 2
Josiah Turner
William Thompson
Mrs. Martha Turner
John U. Taylor
W
Thomas Wilson
John Watson
John Waggoner
Miss Eliza G. Womack
Johnston Webb
P. H. Winston
Levi Williams
Mrs. Elizabeth Woods
John Walker
James Webb
Mrs. Margaret Watson
Mrs. Elenor Wittye
Kirkland & Webb
Y
James M. Yancey
David Yarborough 3

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

April 1. 24—3w

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 22—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

AMERICAN COLONY AT LIBERIA.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Nicholson, of the U. S. Navy, to the Hon. H. Clay.

Washington, March 17, 1828.

SIR—Having visited the colony of Liberia, on my return to the United States, from a cruise in the Mediterranean, I cheerfully comply with your request, by presenting to you such views of its present condition and probable growth, as occurred to me in the course of that visit.

The soil in the possession of the Colonists is rich, and will produce a superabundance for the support of the colony, as well as for the external commerce. Sugar, cotton, coffee, rice and various trees and plants, yielding valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, can be cultivated with success.

The population is now 1,200, and is healthy and thriving. The children born in the country are fine looking and I presume can be raised as easily as those of the natives.—All the colonists with whom I had any communication, (and with nearly the whole I did communicate in person, or by my officers,) expressed their decided wish to remain in their present situation, rather than return again to the United States. I cannot give you better evidence of the prosperity of the colony, than by mentioning that eight of my crew (colored mechanics,) after going on shore, two several days, applied for, and received their discharge, in order to remain as permanent settlers. These men had been absent from their country upwards of three years, and had, among them, nearly two thousand dollars in clothes and money. Had they not been thoroughly convinced that their happiness and prosperity would be better promoted by remaining among their free brethren in Liberia, they would not have determined on so momentous a step as quitting the United States, perhaps forever, where they all had left friends and relatives.

The appearance of all the colonists, those of Monrovia as well as those of Caldwell, indicated more than contentment. Their manners were those of freemen, who experienced the blessings of liberty, and appreciated the boon. Many of them had, by trade, accumulated a competency, if the possession of from three to five thousand dollars may be called so. As a proof of the growing importance of the commerce of the country, more than 100 hogsheads of tobacco had been raised during the last year, and the demand was increasing. Ivory and camwood are now the prominent articles received in exchange for foreign imports; other dyewoods, and many medicinal gums and roots will be hereafter brought in, as they are already known to exist in the interior.

I take this occasion to suggest the propriety of permitting any of the colonists to purchase an additional number of acres of land from the agent. By permitting this, the more enterprising will be enabled to turn their attention to the culture of the coffee tree, which grows spontaneously in the vicinity of Monrovia. In fact the soil will produce every thing which a tropical climate will allow to arrive at maturity.

From the good order and military discipline which appear to prevail among the colonists, I am induced to believe they could easily repel any attack which could be made upon them by any native force. They have arms, and having associated themselves in volunteer companies, have acquired the knowledge of using them with effect against any probable force which might be brought to bear upon them, by undisciplined and scattered tribes in their vicinity. It is true, they have no harbors for large vessels, as all their rivers are obstructed by bars. This is not of much consequence to their coasting trade, as they have many harbors and inlets which are accessible to small vessels. Large vessels have also one advantage, that most of the heavy winds are off the coast, which gives them a lee and a smooth sea. Off Cape Messurado, there is a good anchorage, and on the pitch of the cape they have planted a battery, which will protect any vessel that may need it from piratical depredations.

I would respectfully suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of making the principal agent of the colony a "commercial agent," as cases have occurred on the coast when such an appointment might have proved the means of rescuing American property from the hands of foreigners, who have maintained possession of it in consequence of there being no legalized American agent on the coast.

The importance of this colony, as regards the native tribes of the coast, is, in my estimation, great. They already begin to perceive that it is civilization and the blessings of religion, which give superiority to man over his fellow man. They had supposed it was the white skin; but now they see, in their neighborhood, men of their own color, enjoying all those advantages hitherto deemed peculiar to the former. This has elicited spirit of inquiry, which must tend to their benefit. The philanthropist may anticipate the day when our language and religion will spread over this now benighted land. The very spot, where now exists a free people, was a despot for the reception of menacled slaves. This fact alone is entitled to consideration, and ought to arouse the zeal of the friends of humanity every where.

Our large cities complain of the number of free blacks who have by their petty crimes filled their penitentiaries. Would not the colony be benefited by the labor of these men, and the community relieved by their transportation? I certainly think the colony sufficiently strong, both morally and physically, to prevent any injury from their admission. I do not pretend to point out the mode or character in which they ought to be received. This I leave to those who are more able to judge on the subject. I see that the colony is, now, in want of numbers, to clear and cultivate a country which will amply repay them for the labor.

I take leave to mention, that the climate is much like that of all similar latitudes; and as the land is rich, and most of it is still in woods, we must expect that bilious fevers will sometimes prevail; but I do not think it more unhealthy, to the colored people, than our extreme southern coast; and as the soil of Liberia becomes cleared and cultivated, I have no doubt it will be found as healthy as any other southern latitude. It was, I believe, never intended, that the white man should inhabit this region of the globe; at least we know that the diseases of this climate are more fatal to him than the man of color. They luxuriate in the intense heat, while a white man sinks under its exhausting influence.

I confess, sir, that, since I have visited this colony, I have felt a strong interest in its prosperity, and hope that it will thrive under the auspices of a society among whom are some of our most distinguished citizens.

If what I have communicated shall prove instrumental, in the slightest degree, to sustain you in the cause of humanity, and of this degraded race, I shall rejoice that my duty called me to witness the growing prosperity of the colony of Liberia.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JNO. B. NICHOLSON,
Late Commander of the U. S. Ship Ontario.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Vice President of the Colonization Society.

A lady who lately died in England left an annuity of 10*l.* to a monkey, and 5*l.* each to a dog and a cat for their support—with the remainder at their deaths to a niece.

Sugar.—From 100 acres of cain, it is said $20,000 may be realized.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

THE PLANTATION.

From Flint's Western Monthly Review.

FARMING.—If one half the zeal, energy, and expense, that blots so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears, for the sole gain, and the paltry purpose of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed upon the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who, probably, wish just as well to the country, as themselves—we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans, the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in theory, as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them, that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind, and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those, who cause two blades of wheat to mature where only one did before. The fields, ought to be the morning and the evening theme of Americans, that love their country. To fertilize, improve and beautify his fields, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary, not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals. We shall always say and sing "Speed the Plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, strippe to his employment and tilling his grounds, as constituting the only true order of nobility that should be found amongst us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, the moderate use of cider, and if he will rear it himself, of the generous juice of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and at all times say to him "Peace be within thy walls."

SILK WORMS.—The production of silk is becoming an object of very general attention in this country, and the qualities of the insect begin to be studied. This is the season for hatching. The yellow are the most valuable. They hatch once a year, but spin the largest balls. The white hatch twice, but spin less. Each miller deposits about 400 eggs! The worms produced from the eggs of 200 winged insects will make 10 pounds of silk. 1000 worms will spin 1 pound of silk, and consume, in doing it 150 pounds of mulberry leaves. One bushel of the yellow worm's balls yields 1½ lbs. of silk—one ball measuring when spun out, 1750 feet. The eggs are of a lightish slate or yellow colour. The latter are rarely productive.

CANCER.

The following letter, written by General Varnum of Massachusetts, who for many years was speaker of the U. S. house of representatives, is esteemed to be of much interest. The remedy alluded to, is becoming more known and used by our medical men, and if the letter subjoined carries comfort or alleviation to a fellow creature, we shall have the satisfaction of extending the information therein contained. The letter is dated from Gen. Varnum's residence, at Dracut, 9th April, 1817—as follows:— *N. Y. Statesman.*

Considering it a duty incumbent upon each individual of society to do all in his power to promote the health, prosperity and happiness of all his fellow citizens, I will state to you the commencement, progress and cure of a most distressing disease which has occurred in my own family. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, I have no objection to its being made public—and it will afford me great satisfaction to learn, that the application which wrought the cure has had the same efficacious operation upon others in similar circumstances.

About seven years since, my wife was seized with a cancer on her ankle, which increased with considerable rapidity and was attended with pain; it continued sorely to affect her for nine months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the advice from those well-versed in medicine and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the application of vegetable causticks; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at times, much swollen. She had in a measure lost her appetite, her whole system seemed on the decline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure.

The principal ingredient is an evergreen plant, which is to be found in all the northern states, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever-bitter sweet, wintergreen, rheumatism plant, &c. The botanical name of the plant is Pyrola. We made a strong decoction, by boiling the pyrola in pure water, placed in a vessel containing considerable quantity of pulverised roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot.

Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction, internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part adjacent to it several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ankle. She took about an ounce of common medicinal salts, every second day—the decoction was renewed as occasion required. We commenced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1815, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention. In a very few days from the commencement of the operation, the patient began to realize the beneficial effects of it; her appetite was restored, her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored.

It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected, and we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period; we do therefore confidently hope, it will never return. Mrs. Varnum now enjoys remarkable good health, for a person of her age. Some people may object to making a thorough experiment, in cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of the novelty of the prescription. But however simple and novel it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others—Mrs. V. and myself, with our family, have abundant reason to rejoice and bless the Supreme Arbiter of events, for the wonderful effect which, through the beneficence of Divine Providence, it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the belief, that if early undeviating experiments of the kind be made, they will prove efficacious in most cases of cancer.

JOSEPH B VARNUM.

Steam applied to Bleaching.—Amongst the various purposes to which steam has been applied, perhaps there is none that will be of greater advantage to the people of the United States, than the discovery recently made of its application to the purposes of bleaching linen and muslin. It will be of essential service to our infant manufactories. We understand a patent has been obtained for this improvement, and that a company are making application to the legislature of New York to be incorporated with a capital of $100,000 that its benefits may be tested by the community.

Extraordinary Printing Press.

The London Times is now printed on a press, which, in consequence of improvements made by the original inventor, throws off four thousand impressions in an hour. Such ease, rapidity and accuracy united, (says a London paper,) could hardly ever before be ascribed to any fabric constructed by the hand of man; neither is it now possible, we conceive, for the printing machine to receive any farther improvement, or to arrive at a more complete degree of perfection. Let but the reader contemplate, if he can, what must be the rapidity of those motions which throw off four thousand printed sheets in every hour, or near seventy in a minute!

We learn from the last number of the Western Monthly Review, that the state of Illinois has established an Antiquarian and Historical Society. Its objects are, to collect, preserve, and disseminate authentic information on the following subjects:

1. The antiquities of Illinois, and its inhabitants from the earliest times.
2. Its discovery and first settlement by the whites.
3. Its history from the first settlement of the whites to the establishment of the territorial government; and from the latter period.
4. Its soil, climate, productions, trade, commerce and manufactures.
5. Its animals and minerals.
6. Its topography and facilities for inland navigation.
7. Its health and population.
8. Its phenomena and natural curiosities.
9. And generally all facts descriptive of the country, its government and inhabitants, including such biographical memoirs as may be deemed interesting.

The Address of Judge Hall, as its president, at the organization of the society, is said to have been one of rare felicity, taste and eloquence.

In the packet ship Birmingham which sailed on Tuesday last, from the port of New York, for Liverpool, Mr. Sparks, the able and learned editor of the North American Review, was a passenger. The object of Mr. Sparks in visiting Europe, is, we understand, says the Evening Post, to collect certain papers, and consult certain documents supposed to be of great interest and importance, either illustrative of the life and character of Washington, or otherwise connected with the history of the United States. Some valuable documents relative to the history of our country, immediately before the revolution, are expected to be found among the papers of those official persons who owed their appointment to the British government, and who retired to that country at an early part of the struggle. The correspondence of the British generals may also be expected to throw light upon the history of the revolutionary war, and upon the movements of our own armies. Mr. Sparks, we understand, intends to pass over to France before his return, for the sake of collecting such historical materials as may be obtained in that country, and to devote himself without intermission to the object of his voyage until his return. Important and valuable results may be expected from his labours.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

We learn, from good authority, that this important work is rapidly advancing to completion. On Thursday last, the packet sloop Lady Clinton passed along the canal from the Delaware to the wharf near the summit bridge, with a large party of persons; the distance is considerably more than half the length of the canal, and we understand that the work is complete to within three miles of the same point from the Chesapeake, although the water has not been let in west of the summit. The amount of excavation remaining to be done at the deep cut, is, comparatively, very small; the banks through the St. George's meadows, have ceased to sink; and the walling of the sides, though much remains to be done, is advancing with all speed. We learn moreover that Mr. Dexter, the contractor for the western portion, expects to finish his work entirely in June, and that confident expectations are entertained of the completion of the whole canal early in the autumn. *National Gazette.*

Cincinnatti, Ohio, March 18.

ARRIVALS EXTRA.

On the morning of the 16th instant, the water of the Great Miami made its appearance at Cincinnatti, and continued to flow in gradually until it attained the depth of about three feet. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a fleet of canal boats, six in number, left Howell's basin, and arrived here at three o'clock. Thousands of our citizens lined the banks of the canal, and hailed their arrival with acclamations. A bust of DE WITT CLINTON was elevated at the angle of the canal, where the *star spangled banner* was displayed, and a six pounder stationed, from which a salute was fired, as the six boats, crowded with passengers, came up in succession, and passed on to Main street. The scene was highly gratifying, not the least pleasing of which was the procession of some thirty or forty of our industrious draymen, who spontaneously assembled with their horses and drays, on the arrival of the boats.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.

A respectable planter, from up the river, informs us that on Saturday last, towards nine o'clock, A. M. a column of air, or tornado, passed over Mayronne's plantation, about nine leagues from town, and on the opposite bank, destroyed every thing in the garden even to the smallest plant, tore down the dwelling house, a part of the roof of which, in falling upon the first story, fractured the arm of a negro nurse, and killed the overseer. Mr. Mayronne, his lady and his children, saved themselves by mere chance. Another part of the roof of the house was blown away to the opposite bank of the river on Mr. Michael Aime's plantation, where the draining house was entirely destroyed, a part of the dwelling house damaged, and several other accidents were produced by the same column of air. The wind was such that it threw inside of the fences of the last mentioned plantation, a great deal of the drift wood that was floating on the river.

From the Richmond Compiler.

We have to perform the melancholy office of stating, that Jerman Baker, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, has committed suicide. He seems to have executed his purpose in the most deliberate manner. At a late hour on Thursday night, his family retired to rest, leaving him in one of his lower apartments. Towards day break, some alarm was created by his absence from his own room. On making a search, it was ascertained that the parlour door was locked—and he was found in it, in almost an exhausted condition, with a handkerchief tightly drawn round his throat, connected by a string with a slip-knot to his hands. Efforts were made to save him; but he refused to be bled in the arm—and although he consented to take a dose of medicine from the hands of his child, yet he was too far exhausted; he resolutely resisted every other attempt to relieve him—he took an affecting leave of his family—and about 9 o'clock breathed his last.

He is said to have addressed a farewell letter to his family, and to have dispatched one to his son, living several miles from this city. He also wrote a short and pathetic note to an old friend, and one of the securities to his treasurer's bond, praying him to pity, to forgive and to forget him—this note is without any signature. He left particular directions about the humble manner in which he wished his remains to be interred.

We cannot think at present of going into an exposition of the cause which hurried Jerman Baker to this tragical catastrophe. It is as painful to tell as the manner of his death is afflicting to every person of sensibility. He was a man of too nice feelings to endure the contumely of the world. Whatever be his transgression, he was a man who had many fine feelings—who filled all his private relations with the most exemplary propriety—as affectionate a husband, as tender a parent, as warm a friend, as man could well be. It is painful to reflect that such a man should have fallen as he has done. The heart bleeds at the situation of his family. He has left an amiable wife and seven children to lament the event. The whole city feels the deepest commiseration for this afflicted family.—It is a most awful dispensation.

The executive council assembled yesterday, on receiving intelligence of the treasurer's death. They appointed a committee of their own body to count the money in the treasury, and deposit it in the bank, to lock up the books and seal up the papers, and make all the necessary arrangements for the safe-keeping of the public property, until a successor can be appointed. The council meets again to-day, for the purpose of looking into this matter, and of seeing whether they can proceed to the appointment of a new treasurer. But when it is considered that the act of assembly requires of that officer to give a bond with security in not less than a million of dollars, it will readily be seen how much the range of competition and of choice must be circumscribed by the difficulty of obtaining adequate security! How many persons can give security to the amount of near a million of dollars?

American Colonization Society.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

We observe, with great pleasure, by a circular which this patriotic society has lately issued, that a benevolent individual of Peterborough, in our state, (Mr. Gerrit Smith) has subscribed $1000 to its funds, payable in ten years, and proposes to head a band of a hundred gentlemen who will engage to do the same. This would obviously give the enterprise an impulse which it eminently deserves, and which it is now well prepared to receive. We earnestly hope, therefore, that Mr. Smith will be able to raise his recruits for this generous service. In his letter to the society, he says, "I am fully persuaded, that the only present channel for our labours in behalf of Africa and her unhappy children on our shores, is that which the American colonization society opens to our patriotic and christian liberality." We have no doubt that he is entirely right in this sentiment.

The managers of the society, in their circular accompanying Mr. Smith's proposal, give us the following short but highly interesting view of the present state of their colony:

"1st. Its population exceeds twelve hundred.

2d. The colonial government is well ordered and efficient in its operation, and all the officers of this government, the colonial agent excepted, are free men of color, who have settled in Liberia.

3d. The colony is provided with ample means of defence, both against the natives of the country, and the pirates of the coast.

4th. The settlers are generally regular and correct in their moral habits, and many of them sincere and exemplary christians.

5th. The lands of the colony and the neighbouring country are very fertile, and abound in the various productions of the most favoured tropical climates. No doubt can be entertained that they are capable of giving support to a very numerous civilized population.

6th. The commerce of the colony is becoming profitable, and from this source alone several individuals have, in the course of three or four years, placed themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances.

7th. Schools are established, and every child in the colony enjoys their advantages.

8th. The colonial government possesses jurisdiction over one hundred and forty miles of coast; and on this line, no less than eight stations are occupied by settlers or traders from the colony.

9th. The colony is manifestly exerting a benign and extensive influence over the native tribes, and has nearly excluded the slave trade from the whole region over which it holds authority."

The managers add, that they have numerous applications for passage to Liberia; that the expense of transporting an individual, including provisions, is from 20 to 25 dollars and that funds only are wanting to render the future operations of the society far more interesting and beneficial than those of any preceding year." We can easily believe this, and heartily wish them all success in this present scheme, and every other which can be devised to promote the noble object which they are pursuing for the good of their country, and of the whole human race.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.

Refinement.—Should any doubt the fact, that the people of the United States are the most learned, enlightened and classical people under heaven, let him peruse the effusions that are emenating from our political presses. Appollo and his handmaids, that were wont in olden time to caper about on the summit of the Helicon mount, treading on flowers, breathing fragrance, and conversing with gods, have now become mere scullions and scavangers in the service of Adams and Jackson, *ex gratia*—an 'Adams man' says,

Had General Jackson New-Orleans lost,
The presidential p th he'd never crossed.

To which a 'Jackson man' responds,

If Henry Clay had died at Ghent,
Would Adams have been president?

Most sublime couplets! equal to the magnificent maxim of Monsieur Jean Lenoir, the celebrated reformer, who declares, that,

First to make one think at all
Is of all things the prin-ci-pal!

Or the rhmye of the Kentucky song:

Come all ye bold Kentuckians, I'd have you
for to know,
That for to fight the enemy we're going for to
go.

New-York State Convention.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of Wednesday says—We have great pleasure to state that an address, recommending this convention, will be issued ere long. The address will be signed by men in various parts of the state, who have always been distinguished for their active and efficient support of democratic principles. We speak advisedly when we say, that a great change in favor of the administration, is rapidly taking place in this state; and when the proposed convention shall be held, those who have opportunity of conversing with the members, will ascertain to their full satisfaction, the little foundation there is for the cry that the majority of the votes of this state will be given for Jackson. The members of that convention will represent the democracy of the state, and we are willing the question should be tested by the evidences they may exhibit of the feelings of the people. This state will give John Quincy Adams as many votes as she did in 1824.

New York Legislature.—The famous South Carolina resolutions, declaring the *tariff laws* of congress for the protection of domestic manufactures, violations of the constitution—that the constitution of the United states is a compact between the people of the different states, with each other as separate, independant sovereignties—and that the American Colonization Society is not an object of national interest—having been brought before the assembly of this state, it was decided by an *unanimous vote*, that they *do not concur* with South Carolina in her exposition of the constitution. *N. Y. Observer.*

Insurrection at Aux Cayes.—Captain Hurst, of the schooner Alexandria, arrived at East River (Va.) on the 24th ult. in 16 days from Port au Prince, states, that a serious insurrection had broke out in Aux Cayes, and that President Boyer, with a force of several thousand men, was to march from Port au Prince for Aux Cayes, in a few days, to quell the insurrection.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, March 22.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the several resolutions introduced on Friday, were adopted, with the exception of the resolution of Mr. Weems of Maryland, requiring the number of naval officers, &c. which after, a short discussion, was laid on the table. The house then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Bunner spoke at much length against the bill, and Mr. Dwight followed, in reply. Mr. Oakley then, Mr. P. P. Barbour having withdrawn his motion to strike out the enacting words, moved to amend the bill so as to make it the duty of the commissioners only to make enquiry into the case, and report at the next session the items which ought to be allowed. The amendment was adopted in committee, and leave was refused to the committee to sit again. The amendment not having been reported to the house, Mr. Oakley renewed it, and it was again carried. A call was then made for the previous question, but before that question was taken, the house adjourned.

Monday, March 24.

In the Senate, the joint resolution giving the privilege of franking letters and packets, during the whole year, to the speaker of the house of representatives, was, after some discussion, agreed to. Sometime was spent in the consideration of the bill for the relief of William M. Sneed, executor of Stephen Sneed; when the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Benton called up the bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the states in which they lie;" but the senate adjourned without entering upon its consideration.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, was again taken up, when Mr. Bartlett entered into some statements, in correction with what had fallen from Mr. Barbour, and was followed by Mr. Storrs on the same side. Mr. Barbour had commenced his reply, when the hour having elapsed, the further discussion was suspended until to-morrow. The orders of the day were then called, when Mr. Mallary moved to lay on the table the unfinished business of Saturday, being the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade, for the purpose of taking up the tariff, but the motion did not prevail. The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Polk, Mr. Everett, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. S. Wood, spoke on the bill; after which, on the call of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, the previous question was ordered. The question on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, was then taken by ayes and noes, when the vote being ayes 60, noes 105, the bill was rejected.

Tuesday, March 25.

In the Senate the bill providing for the final settlement of the land claims in several states and territories was taken up, and, after some consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Berrien, it was laid on the table. The bill for graduating the price of the public lands was taken up, Mr. Hendricks' motion to amend still pending; Mr. Barton spoke at great length against the bill and the amendment.

In the House of Representatives, the house resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, when he made some further remarks; and, after a brief explanation from Mr. Bartlett, the discussion was again suspended. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hall, referring it to the committee on the district of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measures in relation to the variloid disease which has made its appearance in the city. The house then, in committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of the tariff, when Mr. Hoffman concluded the remarks on the subject commenced by him on Thursday. Mr. Bates of Massachusetts then took the floor in reply, but, as the hour of adjournment had nearly arrived, on his motion the committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, March 26.

In the Senate, the bill "providing for the settlement of land claims in several states and territories" was considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the states in which they lie," was considered, and discussed at great length. Some time was spent in executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and after some few remarks from Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Sprague, and Mr. Barbour. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a committee to meet such committee as the senate might appoint, to fix a day for the adjournment of congress. Mr. Floyd then moved the consideration of his resolution on the same subject; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. M'Duffie. The house, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the tariff, when Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, spoke for about two hours against the original bill, and in favor of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Forward on the other side; but, before Mr. Forward had gone through, the committee rose and reported progress.

Thursday, March 27.

In the Senae, the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. Brown—giving her 5,500 dollars, the amount of pay, emolument and allowances from the time of his death to the end of the present year—was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving revolutionary officers was taken up, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, who proposed two additional sections to the bill, extending its provisions to the widows of deceased officers, and to soldiers; the bill was then postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the bill graduating the price of public lands.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the consideration of the resolution he offered on the preceding day, to appoint a joint committee to fix on a day for the adjournment of congress, and the ayes and noes being called for by Mr. Storrs, the house refused to consider it; ayes 78, noes 87. The house, in committee of whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the tariff. Mr. Forward having concluded his remarks, was succeeded by Mr. Storrs, Mr. Burges and Mr. Anderson, all against the bill, and in favor of the amendment. After some remarks from Mr. Randolph, the question was then taken on Mr. Mallary's amendment, which was rejected—ayes 78, noes 102. Mr. Mallary then moved another amendment, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buchanan. The committee then rose and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

Friday, March 28.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Brown, was *passed*. The bill granting a township of land to Kenyon College, in the state of Ohio, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the house in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the tariff. The question before the committee was the amendment offered by Mr. Buchanan to the amendment proposed on the preceding day by Mr. Mallary. After various observations by Messrs. Buchanan, Dwight, Mallary, Storrs, S. Wright and Davis, the amendment was negatived. Mr. Miller then moved another amendment, aimed, like that of Mr. Buchanan, at the destruction of the minimum system, which was also negatived. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Mallary, which was also rejected—ayes 77, noes 98. Mr. Sprague had then risen to address the committee on some other items of the bill, when the committee rose.

Lieutenant Governor Pitcher has recommended to the legislature of New York, the appointment of a commission, with competent power to investigate the case of William Morgan, supposed to have been murdered in 1826; to examine witnesses, enter complaints, bind over witnesses, and parties to appear at court, to conduct criminal prosecutions, and to perform all other duties necessary to a full and fair investigation of the alleged offences, respecting that affair.

Rum Bargain.—At the Liverpool custom-house sale, a keg of rum sold, which when tapped, was found to contain a peculiar fine apple flavor. In the keg, when the spirits were drawn off, was found a Guiana snake, of about 5 feet in length, coiled up,

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HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 9.

The Weather.—The past season had been remarkable for its mildness. The whole of the winter months and the first month of spring passed, and the ground was not once covered with the vestment of winter; and, as in many other portions of the country, vegetation retained the freshness of spring. On the 23d of last month, we were presented with a ripe strawberry, which had grown in an open field. The memory of the oldest inhabitant does not recollect so mild a winter. But on Friday last a sudden change took place; a severe frost ensued; and Sunday morning presented to our view a considerable quantity of snow. So severe has been the frost, that most of the vegetables in our gardens have been destroyed, and the prospect of fruit is entirely cut off.

New Post Offices—A post office has been established at Alexander Allen's, in this county, by the name of *Hawfield Post Office*—Dr. James A. Craig, post master

An office has also been established in Granville county, ten miles south of Oxford, on the route from Oxford to Raleigh, by the name of *Pattonsville*—James Patton, esq. post master.

Enoch Kinchelow, of Tennessee, was arrested at Raleigh and committed to prison on the 31st ultimo, on a charge of passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of Newbern.

At the late Superior Court of Johnston county, Ned Carroll, a free negro, was convicted of an assault upon a white female with an intent to commit a rape, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 25th inst.

Several cases of Varioloid have occurred in the city of Washington, and occasioned considerable alarm. A house was provided for the reception of those in whom the symptoms of the disorder have exhibited themselves, and such other means resorted to as it was hoped would eradicate the disease.

The bill granting 10,000 dollars for the relief of the minor heirs of Gov. Clinton, has been passed by the house of assembly of New York by a vote of 90 to 25.

On this occasion the editor of the Commercial Advertiser observes: "Ten thousand dollars from *such* a state as New York, to the heirs of *such* a man as CLINTON!! Our canals ought to be filled up!!"

A fire broke out in New York on the morning of the 23d ult. which destroyed seven new brick houses; it is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Thirteen new banks were incorporated at the last session of the legislature of Massachusetts.

A report has been made to the House of Representatives of the United States, by the committee on naval affairs, recommending an appropriation for an exploring expedition to the Southern Ocean. Accompanying the report is a communication from Mr. Reynolds, in reply to a note addressed to him by the committee, setting forth the interests, individual and national, connected with such an expedition.

Col. Lawson Burfoot, of Chesterfield county, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Baker as treasurer of the state of Virginia.

THE PRESIDENCY.

As the presidential election is a subject which at present has acquired a pre-eminence over all others, some of our readers may perhaps be anxious to know how it will terminate. We are not gifted with the spirit of prophecy, and therefore were we to scrutinize appearances ever so carefully, we might not be able to see clearly how the votes will be given seven months hence. Others, however, have, or think they have, better optics; and what to us might seem but clouds and dust thrown aloft by the turmoil and violence of party zeal, to their keener sight appear "harbingers of victory." For the gratification of those of our readers who are too impatient to await the result, we will help them to peep into futurity, not with our eyes, for we have before said we cannot see clear enough, but with those of our more penetrating brethren, and for that purpose we present them with the following visions. The first is by the editor of the Old Dominion, a warm Jackson paper published at Petersburg; the other is from the Petersburg Intelligencer, by a writer equally warm on the other side. We will not even say which we conceive to be most correct; but will leave our readers to adopt that which is most pleasing to themselves.

FOR JACKSON.

Some of the friends of Mr. Adams still flatter themselves, that he will be re-elected. How any man of ordinary capacity, and who has access to the public journals of the country, can entertain such an opinion, is to us most astonishing. To attempt to argue the friends of Mr. Adams out of their opinions, or to remove their wilful blindness, we know would be utter folly. But if there is a friend of Jackson, who yet doubts the success of his cause, we refer him to the subjoined table, which exhibits the lowest possible number of votes that the General will receive:

New York at least 20, but say	12
Pennsylvania,	28
Maryland, 7 certain, but say	6
Virginia,	24
North-Carolina,	15
South-Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	5
Tennessee,	11
Mississippi,	3
Indiana,	5
Louisiana,	5
Making	134

Three more than the requisite number, without making any calculation upon New-Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, or Illinois.

FOR ADAMS.

The following estimate of the result of the ensuing election for president, is as nearly right as opinion can make it. The *data* on which the estimate is made, merits as much confidence as any thing which has not actually happened, and is given with great candor and sincerity:

	Adams.	*Jackson.*
Six N. E. States	51	
Ohio	16	
Indiana	5	
Illinois	3	
Kentucky	14	
Missouri	3	
Louisiana	5	
New Jersey	8	
Delaware	3	
New York	24	12
Maryland	7	4
Pennsylvania		28
Virginia		24
North-Carolina		15
South-Carolina		11
Georgia		9
Alabama		5
Mississippi		3
Tennessee		11
	193	122

Another Victim to WHISKEY!—We learn that, a short time since, an inveterate old toper in Burke county, familiarly known as *Old John Martin*, having *broken into* his neighbor's still-house, drank of the (to him) delicious contents of a whiskey-barrel, till he was dead. On entering the still house, the owner found the body of *Old John* lying near the whiskey-cask,—the spirit of life having forsaken (or rather been *driven from*) its tenement of clay, to make way for the MATERIAL *spirit! West. Car.*

An act has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, directing that after two years hence, the wheels of every one horse carriage shall have rims not less than four inches in width, and those of every two horse vehicle, rims of not less than five inches.

Lotteries.—The grant of the legislature of Pennsylvania to raise the sum of 150,000 dollars for the Union Canal by Lotteries, has cost the people the enormous sum of three millions five hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

A second Indian Newspaper, it is stated in the Philadelphia Democratic Press, is to be published under the patronage of the Cherokee nation. It is to be priuted at Columbus, on the Chatahouchee river in Georgia, under the title of the "Columbus Enquirer." Columbus is 430 miles from Appalachicola.

Bachelor's Journal.—A weekly paper under this title, is about to be issued at Boston, "devoted exclusively to the interests, views, amusements, and edification of that numerous fraternity." We can prophecy that it will make a terrible inroad in their ranks, for if a wise and discreet pen once gets place in its columns, and teaches "the way to get married," what a falling off there will be. The subject will, at "one fell swoop," embrace their interest, amusement, and edification. Mr. Mumford proposes a Maid's Magazine, in the very spirit of opposition; but it is useless, the fraternity will fall by their own weight. *Noah.*

A Grecian Heroine.—Sophia Condulimo was the wife of an officer of distinction, who fell during the siege of Missolonghi. When the Turks entered the town, she was among the crowd who sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the walls, accompanied by her son and daughter. They had not proceeded far, when the mother perceived a party of Turks coming towards them: horrified at the fate which was about to befal her daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, she turned to the son, who was armed, and told him to shoot his sister, lest she should become a victim of Mussulman brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the dreadful mandate, drew a pistol from his girdle, and lodged the contents, four large slugs, in sister's head, when she fell to the ground apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from a charge which the mother could not preserve, herself and son endeavoured to take refuge in a cavern. Just as they were entering it, a grape shot struck the boy in the leg. Scarcely had the mother succeeded in dragging him after her, than a piquet of Turkish cavalry came up; one of the party drawing forth a pistol, pointed it at the temple of poor Sophia, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the Turk and exclaimed, "Babarian! do not you see that I am a woman?" This appeal had the desired effect, and both the mother and her son were spared to be conducted into slavery. The most extraordinary part of this story remains to be told. Being among the two hundred ransomed by the Continental Greek Committees, they were sent over to Corfu, and placed with the others. Judge of the mother's astonishment on finding that her imaginary murdered daughter was among the number. To be brief, on perceiving she was a female, the Turks carried her back to Missolonghi, bound up her wounds, which had all the appearance of being mortal, but she recovered, and her story having attracted the attention of the ransoming agents, the interesting Cresula was rescued from bondage, and, what is more, thus singularly destined to be once more restored to the arms of her disconsolate parent.

Blaquiere's Letters from Greece.

Horrible Picture.—The following afflicting narrative will be read with the deepest feelings of commiseration:

Brigus, Nov. 21.

"The James, belonging to Mr. Cozens, arrived at Cubits, yesterday, from Portugal. The master says, that, a few days ago, in the longitude of [I believe] 30 degrees, he fell in with a brig, water-loged, having a living woman lashed in the main top, four living seamen in the riging, and a dead man spread in the shrouds, on whom the unfortunate and unhappy survivors were subsisitng!!! The master says that he made every exertion to save them, but, alas! without avail; and that a very heavy gale, which lasted 48 hours, caused him to leave them to the mercy of the foaming ocean, into the bowels of which he has no doubt they were consigned soon after its commencement. The master descried "Indi"—on some part of her. He came close to her several times, and requested the poor fellows to throw themselves overboard, that he might be enabled to pick them up, but he could hear them say that they were too weak; and when they saw the impossibility of saving them, their lamentations were dreadful." *Cork Pap.*

French Navy.—There are now in the French navy 45 ships of the line, 14 frigates of the first class, of 74 guns each, 23 of the second class of 34 guns each, 18 three masted corvettes, from 24 to 26 guns, 15 large brigs, carrying 22 carronades, 20 smaller brigs of 16 to 18 guns, 15 schooner brigs, carrying 18 carronades, 19 of from 10 to 14 guns, and 90 vessels of smaller force. There are besides on the stocks, 19 ships of the line, and 27 frigates. The number of men employed in the navy is 22,000.

The report of the French revenue for 1827, exhibits a deficit compared with that of the preceding year, of seventeen millions of francs.

Temperance.—A large number of the citizens of Lyme, New Hampshire, abstained entirely from the use of ardent spirits during the whole of the year 1827, and many others used but little. In consequence of pursuing this course, the quantity of spirits consumed in the town was reduced one half, and upwards of 1500 dollars were saved to the inhabitants. The quantity consumed in 1826 was 6000 gallons; in 1827 less than 3000 gallons. "It is believed," says the Society in Lyme, for the promotion of Temperance, "that no person has suffered in his bodily or mental health by this reformation. Those who have abstained wholly, have exposed themselves to the cold, heat and wet, as much as others, without the least harm. No man has been sick, or taken cold, or fainted, or tired out in labor, in consequence of his temperance."

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. A. J. Bingham, a few weeks since, a young negro woman named CATY. She is doubtless harbored by some villain in the neighborhood who is waiting for the reward of delivery. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of CATY alone, or twenty-five dollars for CATY and her harborer.

W. J. Bingham.

April 8. 35—3t

From the Christian Examiner.

THE DYING CHILD.

'Tis dying! life is yielding place
To that mysterious charm,
Which spreads upon the troubled face
A fix'd, unchanging calm,
That deepens, as the parting breath
Is gently sinking into death.—

A thoughtful beauty rests the while
Upon its snowy brow,
But those pale lips could never smile
More radiantly than now—
And sure some heavenly dreams begin
To dawn upon the soul within!

Oh! that those mildly conscious lips
Were parted to reply—
To tell how death's severe eclipse
Is passing from thine eye;
For living eye can never see
The change that death has wrought in thee.

Perhaps thy sight is wandering far
Throughout the kindled sky,
In tracing every infant star
Amid the flames on high;—
Souls of the just, whose path is bent
Around the glorious firmament—

Perhaps thine eye is gazing down
Upon the earth below,
Rejoicing to have gain'd thy crown
And hurried from its wo,
To dwell beneath the throne of Him
Before whose glory Heaven is dim.

Thy life! how cold it might have been
If days had grown to years!
How dark, how deeply stain'd with sin,
With weariness and tears!
How happy thus to sink to rest,
So early number'd with the blest.

'Tis well then that the smile should lie
Upon thy marble cheek,
It tells to our inquiring eye
What words could never speak—
A revelation sweetly given
Of all that man can learn from Heaven.

EARLY HOPE.

Who hath not mark'd the crimson cloud
Which heralded the morning sun—
While the green leaves to fresh winds bow'd,
And the bright day had just begun?
How is our early Hope like this!
As crimson clouds, its rosy wings
Bear us to the scenes of fleeting bliss,
With brief and pure imaginings!

Thus have the hours of gladness flown
O'er childhood's calm and careless brow—
Pass'd as a wind-harp's viewless tone,
And clouds are o'er existence now!
And from the songs which once were breathed
By Hope in young life's buoyant glee,
I turn to faded garlands wreathed
About thine urn, sad Memory. W. G. C.

From the Georgia Statesman.

MY WIFE'S INFLUENCE.

Mr. Editor.—For a number of years, I have been what is called a *moderate drinker*. I have never been right 'negro drunk,' though I have been pretty 'swipey,' most too 'high for picking cotton,' and just 'so as to go by things.' As we live in a free country I conceived every one had a right to do as he pleased, the opinion of the parson and temperate societies to the contrary notwithstanding. My wife, sweet creature, as you know, for she has been frequently in town with me, never would say a word of wrath to me when I *reeled* home; but she would *look* a great deal of pity; yes, sir, these *looks* of her's would sometimes draw tears from my eyes.

Last summer she mentioned that Captain —— had quit drinking entirely, because it was undermining his constitution, and the physicians told him he would be 'burnt up' in two years more. This affected me; for although I did not apprehend any danger from my *moderate draughts*, yet I thought if I were compelled to abstain from so delicious a beverage, to lengthen my days, it would be insupportable, worse than the tooth ache. But I must narrate a little of my history to show her influence in recovering me from my destructive practice; and when my hand gets rid of its trembling I will give you another sketch.

The first Monday in November, she arose earlier than usual. When I awoke she was entering the room with a warm dish of coffee: 'Husband,' said she with as pleasant a smile as when she first won my heart, 'the new coffee which you bought is excellent,' handing me the cup. I drank it off, and though I had been accustomed to give toe dram the preference, yet it sat quite well on my stomach.

As I came into the room, she was just seating herself at the breakfast table, and observed, 'come, the mackerel, too, is prime.' Who could resist such a sweet smile as she gave me? I had not time to go to my bottle, but sat down and ate heartily. About 11, I returned from performing some business on the plantation, anticipating the pleasure (a beastly one,) of a good dram before dinner, when who should I find but Mrs. P. and Mrs. N. and the young ladies! After the usual compliments I rose to go to the closet, but thinks I to myself, it will not do for a *gentleman* to be *swigging* down liquor before ladies, and I knew there was no loaf sugar for toddy; so although my hand was on the latch, I passed into the piazza and took a drink of water. O! I was monstrous dry! inwardly I cursed the company, but soon returned confused and found the servant handing about lunch. I took a fine northern apple, and soon, even before the girls had conned over their seeds to learn who was to have the first husband, news came that dinner was on the table. I stood, as you know it is polite to follow the ladies, hoping that I could filch a *swig*, while they were getting their seats; but as I was turning the key, in jumps Miss G. a flirt of a girl, 'my handkerchief, my handkerchief.' I hung down my head (for rum had not destroyed all sense of shame in me,) and I went to dinner.

During the afternoon, I was somewhat chagrined, and pouted a little; but when the girls began to play their pranks, and propose their conundrums for solution, I became quite merry and forgot my disappointments.

Tuesday morning we were 'driving' before day.—Many a time, while listening to the music of our hounds, my thoughts would go home to my darling closet, and how I would make amends for yesterday by a treble dose before dinner. We had a fruitless chase, and I returned home about one o'clock, P. M. hungry and tired. A fine duck was smoking on the table, the steam of which came right up my nostrils, as I looked upon my jug, but so keen were the demands of hunger, that I was pulled involuntarily into my chair! I ate a hearty meal and felt cheerful. Is it possible, said I to myself, that food can satisfy one so completely! I had been under the impression for years, that when a body was fatigued, whiskey did so much good, and like the power of magic, lulled weariness to rest: but I am now convinced that nourishing victuals is much better.

But I am wearying your patience; suffice it to say that my wife, during the whole week, had so contrived it, without my suspecting her stratagem, to obtrude something in my way, either a lunch or some sweet thing, just before my usual period of drinking, so that I lived six days a sober man! Then she disclosed to me her fearful apprehensions of my growing habit; begged me to look at my emaciated countenance and watched my palsied hand, telling me how she had managed for my good. We both shed tears of joy together, and I made a resolution never to drink another drop. Drinking is but a habit and may be cured, if we will put it away from our houses and not touch it. I hope other 'moderate drinkers' will be blessed with such a 'help mate' as is mine. Had I been told a year ago that I should so easily have given up a practice, which I considered indispensible to my happiness, I should have laughed at him as an ignoramus; but I am convinced. Let others try it. Yours, &c. A. N.

IDLENESS.

There is perhaps no sentence in the English language more frequently quoted than the line of Dr. Young: "Procrastination is the thief of time." Yet it would be difficult to find any precept more generally neglected than the one which it implies, or any possession lavished away with such heedless prodigality, as the most of men evince in the disposal of time. The necessity of diligence is universally acknowledged; but it is a necessity to which the mind reluctantly yields, until every excuse for delay has been exhausted, and every suggestion of the imagination that another day will diminish the labour, or increase the ability, has been shown to be illusive. The absurdity of procrastinating that which cannot be eventually avoided; of deferring to a more convenient season the duties which require present accomplishment, is one of the weaknesses of our nature, which the satirist has derided, and the moralist rebuked; but which will be found to exist, in some degree or other, in every mind, however stored with knowledge, or regulated by reason.

It is the nature of man to look upon evils with dread; not so much in reference to their magnitude, as in proportion to their proximity; distance softening to the mental, as to the bodily vision, the ruggedness of mountains into shadowy smoothness; trivial obstructions, that lie immediately before him, are viewed with apprehension, and avoided with eagerness. Accordingly, by the operation of this principle, days of present ease are willingly purchased at the price of future weeks of labor; the heart easily deluding itself into the belief that the period of ultimate necessity is afar off, and that when the mountain is to be climbed, augmented vigor will be furnished for the task

But vigour is not the result of indolence; and he who suffers the proper time for action to pass by unimproved, will find his difficulties increase and his capability diminish, with each succeeding moment of delay—until the fruit which at first might have been easily plucked, shall hang above his head in irritating mockery, alluring to the eye, but receding from the grasp, as from that of the fabled Tantalus.

The story of Sisyphus is no fiction, as applied to human life. Each man is doomed to roll a heavy burden up the toilsome ascent of years; and every remission of diligence is invariably followed by a necessity of greater exertion. But labour soon becomes light to assiduous industry; while to the dilatory and procrastinating, that which was dreaded at first, grows more and more repulsive; each hour as it passes adds difficulty to difficulty, and each suggestion of fear augments its timidity, until the time in which what is neglected might easily have been accomplished, not only elapses, but our capacity for effort is dwindled, in consequence of the imbecility which always follows procrastination.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." It is certain that life cannot be of long duration at any rate, and accident or disease may shorten its brevity; it is therefore requisite that what is necessary to be done, be done with activity, while yet we may call the day our own. Memory and anticipation are both the friends of industry; while idleness blushes to look back, and trembles to look forward. The true way to be happy is to be well and constantly employed; but none are so wretched as they who have nothing to do; who postpone the execution of petty duties, until, by constant agglomeration, they have grown into mountains, which the beholder looks upon with feelings of mingled apprehension and remorse.

Certainty of success cannot be proposed as the reward of assiduity; for the grave sometimes engulphs the bark that is but midway of the ocean; be it is ours to be cut off in the career of duty, not reposing in unmanly indolence; to die "with harness on our back," not slumbering in cowardly supineness, afar from the scene of action. *Merchant's Telegraph.*

PAUL PETERS.

Many years have passed away since Paul Peters dwelt in one of the numerous little hamlets, which sprinkle the proud state of N. York. He had come among the simple dwellers of the land, a stranger; and had gradually glided into their confidence. Apparently poor and friendless, none knew him; and after a few short weeks none asked who he was; yet in that brief space of time he had made himself beloved; his kindness to the little urchins of the place, and his good natured countenance were a welcome passport to the hearts of all. He was not rich, though he did not appear to be poor. The simplest garb was his constant apparel. The farmer with whom he had domesticated himself, affirmed that he had ever paid his little demands cheerfully.

Two summers passed away, and still Paul was a universal favourite. Not a dance took place, but Paul tripped it away the liveliest of the happy throng; not a harvest feast was given, at which Paul was not the merriest guest; not a fire side party took place without his telling the best story.—When he came among the old, they looked upon him as the herald of joy, and he was every where welcomed with a hearty smile. The young considered him as a kind friend, who had caused them many a happy hour by the pleasant tale of lands far away. The little ones delighted to cling about him: and often as they hung around his neck, would ask him of his home, his family, and his friends; he never answered them, save with a kiss.—Many a rosy cheeked damsel, as she laughed with him in a dance, would sigh when she gazed upon Paul's broad, manly face, and thought he perhaps loved some fair one who resided in the place where he had spent his younger days.

The family in which he lived began to look upon him with the feelings of kindred; the good old farmer, so dear had he become to him, called him his own dear boy, and the dame would hope he might one day become so, when she beheld him kiss the blushing cheek of her half laughing, half resisting daughter Lucy. Summer flowers die; but love's blossoms ripen.

Paul was soon to become the husband of Lucy. From constantly associating together, they had learned to love each other; and Lucy was one of the simplest and loveliest of the children of nature! The family were assembled the day before the intended nuptials, around the blazing hearth. All appeared cheerful, when the dash of a horse's hoofs was heard over the frozen ground, and in a few minutes a grey headed negro, having alighted from a noble horse, presented a packet to Paul. The limbs of the horse were sleek and well formed; and the neatness of the black's dress proved him to be the favored servant of some good lord. Paul having perused the packet, directed the rider to tether the horse, and rest himself until the morrow. No more was said of the occurrence, for it had made no alteration in the manners of the one it most concerned. The jest and the laugh went round; and gay Lucy retired to rest, to dream of the kind hearted Paul and of future days of love.

The morrow came. But neither Paul nor black were to be found. The horse too was gone. Lucy wept, and her parents advised; but what is advice to a love-sick heart! Though her mother would strive to console, yet what appeared in the shape of comfort acted only as a probe. She was still the same gentle being she had ever been; but she never smiled, the joy of her countenance was gone.

Paul's name was now never mentioned; for it seemed to increase the sadness of Lucy; and his memory, save with the disappointed girl, had begun to die away. Month after month rolled on, but the truant came not.

The war of the colonies was beginning to throw its terrors into this part of the country, till now the abode of peace: and the young were girding on their armour against their oppressors. It was when a troop was organizing in this hamlet, that Gen. G. rode with his servant into the village to inspect this body of men. His war-worn features, and scarred brow told tales of hardship and of suffering; but still there were features which were immediately recognized as those of Paul Peters. All were ready to open their arms to him: little had they thought that the distinguished General, whose voice was so influential in the war councils of his country, was the merry, good humoured Paul Peters.

General G. followed by the same grey haired servant, paced quietly along the avenue, leading to the cottage of Lucy. When he arrived at the lattice window, he beheld the fair girl. The last time he had seen her, that kiss he had given her, came rushing up in his mind, and the contending emotions of his soul almost overpowered him. The grey headed servant opened the door and announced "General G." The family rose to receive him. But Lucy recognized the chosen of her heart, rushed into his open arms, and gently sighed, "I knew you would return!"

SUPERSTITION AND ATHEISM.

What, I would ask, are the general effects of superstition and atheism upon the happiness and conduct of mankind? Superstition, it is granted, has many direct sorrows; but atheism has no direct joys. Superstition admits fear, mingled with hope; but atheism, while it excludes hope, affords a very imperfect security against fear. Superstition is never exposed to the dreary vacuities in the soul, over which atheism is wont to brood in solitude and silence; but atheism is sometimes haunted by forebodings, scarcely less confused, or less unquiet than those by which superstition is annoyed. Superstition stands aghast at the punishment reserved for wicked men in another state; but atheism cannot disprove the *possibility* of such a state to all men, accompanied by consciousness and fraught with evils equally dreaded in degree, and even in duration, with those punishments. Superstition has often preserved men from crimes, but atheism tends to protect them from weaknesses only. Superstition imposes fresh restraints upon the sensual appetites; but atheism takes away many restraints from those appetites, without throwing equal checks upon those passions, under many circumstances, which may excite them in the minds of votaries. Superstition is eager from a vicious excess of credulity; but atheism is obstinate from an excess of incredulity equally vicious. Superstition is sometimes docile from conscious weakness; but atheism is always haughty from real or supposed strength. Superstition errs and perverts only in consequence of error; but atheism rejects, and, for the most part, disdains to examine after rejection. Superstition catches at appearances; but atheism starts back from realities. Superstition may, in some favorable moment, be awakened to the call of truth; but atheism is generally deaf to the voice of the charmer, "charm she ever so wisely."

SPIDER'S WEB.

At the lower extremity of the abdomen are situated *five* mall orifices, from which exudes the gummy substance that forms the thread; when the animal is desirous to make a *strong* thread he propels the matter out of all the five orifices, which unite and form one thread: if this be examined under a microscope, it will, however, be found composed of a bundle of five parallel transparent solid sticks beautifully regular. This thread he sometimes further strengthens by repeating another thread along the other while newly made. If, on the reverse, the spider is desirous of spinning a fine thread—for the cross meshes—he exudes the gummy matter out of one, two or three, as he may require; and, by such variations, produces a fabrick suited to all his varied purposes. *Register of Arts.*

THE SPADE OF SFORZA.

The founder of the Sforza family, and father of Francesco, the first Duke of Milan who died, according to Mr. Roscoe, about 1465, was a peasant, and following his labour, when he was invited by his companions to follow the army. He did not draw lots whether he should go or not, but threw his spade into an oak, declaring that if it fell to the ground he would continue his labours; but if it hung in the tree he would try his fortune as a soldier. Some bit of a branch intercepted its fall and gave a father to a long line of princes, the most splendid sovereigns of Italy.

ROMANCE READING.

Perhaps the perusal of Romances may, without injustice, be compared with the use of opiates, baneful when habitually and constantly resorted to, but of most blessed power in those moments when the whole head is sore and the whole heart sick. If those who rail indiscriminately at this species of composition were to consider the quantity of actual pleasures which it produces, and the much greater proportion of real sorrow and distress which it alleviates, their philanthropy ought to moderate their critical pride. *Sir Walter Scott.*

The learned Agrippa tells us that all the inconveniences of married life happen, not so much through the fault of the women, as the negligence of the men, for it seldom happens that the women are bad unless their husbands are worse.

MR. NOAH'S NEWEST JOKE.

A dry pump.—A sailor was observed, a few mornings since, working as hard at a pump handle as if he had been on board ship, with six feet water in the hold. After fruitless attempts to obtain the element to "cool his coppers," he left the pump, exclaiming—"Damn the pump—guess it was drunk last night, as well as I —both devilish dry!" *N. Y. Enq.*

Stop the Filley.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. a sorrel Filley, two years old in June next. She is likely and in good order, with a long tail and mane, with some white on her forehead, and I think both of her hind feet are white. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid for taking her up and feeding her until I get her again.

Chesley F. Faucett.

Orange county, March 21. 23—3w

☞ The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, are requested to give the above three insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the post-master at Faucett's store for payment. C. F. F.

STOLEN

From the stable of the subscriber on Saturday night the 22d inst. a bay Horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is about eight years old, about four feet ten inches high, has a small white spot on his rump, his eyes weak and sometimes appear as though he would become blind; he is very spirited, particularly when in geer; is remarkably ticklish on his loins, so much so that a mail pad, or even the skirt of a coat, or harness of any kind makes him quite restless and often to kick up. The subscriber is the more particular in describing this peculiarity, as it is one which he has from the first possessed, and may more readily than any other description lead to his discovery. His feet were shod all round, the shoes not swaged, one on a hind foot has been corked and somewhat worn, the others are new. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or any information respecting him addressed to the post master at Mount Tirzah, Person county, N. C.

Phillips Moore.

Mount Tirzah, March 25. 23—3w